

## RECOGNITION OF "SPACE WEEK"

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate "Space Week" and recognize the accomplishments of our nation's space programs over the course of forty years of NASA space exploration.

As my colleagues may know, this month marks the 29th anniversary of the Apollo 11 launch on July 16, 1969 which began one of man's greatest voyages of exploration: the first flight to land a man on the moon. Like most Americans, I can recall my wonderment on July 20, 1969 when the lunar module Eagle landed on the moon. Soon thereafter, Commander Neil Armstrong descended from Eagle to the moon's surface and declared those memorable words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Since that historic moment, NASA and its private sector partners have guided this nation to the forefront of aeronautical excellence. Today, this nation's commitment to expanding the development of technology and learning more about our vast universe remains as strong as ever.

My home state of Minnesota has earned a well-deserved reputation as a high-technology giant, making our job creators a perfect match with NASA. That NASA depends so heavily on the ingenuity and know-how of Minnesota's high-tech industries is a strong testament to the innovative spirit of our citizens. I am particularly impressed at Minnesota's contributions to the space shuttle program, and I had the unique opportunity to witness their work first-hand last November, when I toured NASA's Florida facilities and viewed the launch of the space shuttle Columbia. I ask that the names of the 31 Minnesota firms currently working under NASA's space shuttle program be printed in the RECORD.

The names follow:

3M Company Industrial Chemical Product (St. Paul, Minnesota)  
 ADC Telecommunications, Inc. (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Arrow Electronics (Chanhassen, Minnesota)  
 Computype (St. Paul, Minnesota)  
 Control Data Systems, Inc. (Arden Hills, Minnesota)  
 Despatch Industries (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Digi-Key Corporation (Thief River Falls, Minnesota)  
 Donaldson Company (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Dotronix, Inc. (New Brighton, Minnesota)  
 Graco, Inc. (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Interactive Technologies, Inc. (North St. Paul, Minnesota)  
 Intercomp Company (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Kavouras Incorporated (Burnsville, Minnesota)  
 Midwest Systems (Burnsville, Minnesota)  
 Minnetech Labs, Inc. (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Northern Hydraulics, Inc. (Burnsville, Minnesota)  
 Pacific Digital Products (Burnsville, Minnesota)  
 Reality Interactive, Inc. (Eden Prairie, Minnesota)

Research Incorporated (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Rosemount Aerospace, Inc. (Eagan, Minnesota)  
 Rosemount, Inc. (Chanhassen, Minnesota)  
 Sheldahl Incorporated (Northfield, Minnesota)  
 Starkey Laboratories, Inc. (Eden Prairie, Minnesota)  
 Telex Communications (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Tescom (Elk River, Minnesota)  
 The Winsted Corporation (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Try Us Resources, Inc. (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 TSI, Inc. (St. Paul, Minnesota)  
 Twin Cities Digital (Burnsville, Minnesota)  
 W.A. Charnstrom Company (Minneapolis, Minnesota)  
 Zero (Minneapolis, Minnesota)

Mr. GRAMS. Minnesotans were there at the dawn of the Space Age, and I look forward to the role our state will play as the next chapter of America's space history, the era of the International Space Station, is written.

I believe the nation's space programs, such as the International Space Station, represent important investments in America's future. The scientific and technological benefits of this ambitious initiative are impressive and will produce a high rate of return on the American taxpayers' investment in aeronautical and space programs. Among these benefits, the space station will provide new insight into industrial research for air and water purification, waste management and recycling, computer technology, and environmental engineering. Most notable is the progress being made in the biomedical field.

The promise of a long-term, zero gravity environment has scientists poised to conduct research into the development of cures for diabetes, cancer, emphysema, and immune system disorders. Moreover, the study and eventual findings of why astronauts who spend extended periods of time in space often experience weakening of their hearts and blood vessels may lead to the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease. It should also be noted that the International Space Station is supported by many of this nation's most prominent medical and research organizations, including the American Medical Association, the Multiple Sclerosis Association of America, the American Medical Woman's Association, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Mount Sinai Medical Center. Clearly, the space station promises to make significant contributions to the study of medicine.

Mr. President, the International Space Station will help to maintain U.S. leadership in space while promoting international cooperation. This international laboratory in orbit will bring American, Russian, European, Japanese, and Canadian astronauts together in search of a common goal: to develop further advances in science and technology that will benefit future generations.

More importantly for the young people of America, the space station will

inspire greater interest in our nation's space programs. With this in mind, I would like to commend some of the colleges and universities in my home state of Minnesota for their commitment to encouraging the involvement of our country's future leaders in our aeronautical and space industry.

Mr. President, since 1989, NASA has administered the "Space Grant" program to enhance aerospace research and education in the United States. This program is an effective partnership among universities, the aerospace industry, and federal, state, and local governments that assists in the recruitment and training of professionals in aerospace science, engineering, and technology.

In my home state, the Minnesota Space Grant Consortium is comprised of nine academic institutions along with the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Those nine institutions are: Augsburg College, Bemidji State University, Bethel College, College of St. Catherine, Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College, Macalester College, Normandale Community College, the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, and the University of St. Thomas.

For the last several years, these institutions have worked effectively together to promote aerospace science through fellowships and scholarships, the development of new courses in Physics and Geology, the establishment of a new Space Studies minor among the consortia members, and public lectures relating to space science and engineering.

I met recently with Emily Eelkema, a native of Minneapolis and a senior at the University of Minnesota studying Aerospace Engineering. Emily is a participant in the NASA Academy on Aeronautics at the Dryden Flight Research Center in California, and was initially selected for this honor through the Minnesota Space Grant Consortium.

Those selected for the NASA Academy are among the brightest students in the country and have expressed a deep interest in NASA aeronautical space research. I was extremely impressed by Emily's grasp of Dryden's flight research program and her lifelong interest in aeronautics and space activities. I am encouraged to learn of her goals of becoming an astronaut and playing an important role in the design of a manned Mars mission. Her commitment to a career in this exciting field makes me optimistic about the future of our space program.

Mr. President, the commemoration of "Space Week" would not be complete without paying tribute to a true American hero, our colleague Senator JOHN GLENN. On October 29, Senator GLENN will embark on a second journey into space, this time aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery, as a Payload Specialist responsible for conducting space-based research on aging. His work may lead to further understanding by scientists about the process of

aging, and help reduce the number of individuals requiring long-term medical care in their later years.

Many deserving accolades have been placed upon Senator GLENN for his accomplishments throughout his career as a marine, the first American to orbit the Earth, and a United States Senator. I believe no commendation has captured the essence of JOHN GLENN's commitment to public service than that bestowed upon him more than 35 years ago by President Kennedy during a visit to Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Upon presentation of NASA's Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Colonel GLENN, President Kennedy spoke of GLENN's historic orbital flight when he said, "His performance was marked by his great professional knowledge, his skill as a test pilot, his unflinching courage, and his extraordinary ability to perform the most difficult tasks under conditions of great physical stress and personal danger. His performance in fulfillment of this most dangerous assignment reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States."

Mr. President, I encourage all Americans to reflect upon the benefits of our nation's space programs during this Space Week. As we approach the 21st century, Americans can share a sense of national pride as we move forward in our epic journey—a journey filled with uncertainty, yet with great promise—into the space frontier.●

#### SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect additional new budget authority and outlays for an earned income tax credit compliance initiative and for arrearages for international organizations, international peacekeeping, and multi-lateral development banks.

I hereby submit revisions to the 1999 Senate Appropriations Committee allocation, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act.

The revisions follow:

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current allocation:		
Defense discretionary .....	271,570	266,635
Nondefense discretionary .....	254,591	264,403
Violent crime reduction fund .....	5,800	4,953
Highways .....		21,885
Mass transit .....		4,401
Mandatory .....	299,159	291,731
Total .....	831,120	854,008
Adjustments:		
Defense discretionary .....		
Nondefense discretionary .....	+618	+617
Violent crime reduction fund .....		
Highways .....		
Mass transit .....		
Mandatory .....		
Total .....	+618	+617
Revised allocation:		
Defense discretionary .....	271,570	266,635

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Nondefense discretionary .....	255,209	265,020
Violent crime reduction fund .....	5,800	4,953
Highways .....		21,885
Mass transit .....		4,401
Mandatory .....	299,159	291,731
Total .....	831,738	854,625●

#### DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT, AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

(The text of S. 2168, as amended, as passed by the Senate on July 17, 1998, follows:)

##### S. 2168

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, namely:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

##### VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

##### COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation benefits to or on behalf of veterans and a pilot program for disability examinations as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. 107, chapters 11, 13, 18, 51, 53, 55, and 61); pension benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. chapters 15, 51, 53, 55, and 61; 92 Stat. 2508); and burial benefits, emergency and other officers' retirement pay, adjusted-service credits and certificates, payment of premiums due on commercial life insurance policies guaranteed under the provisions of Article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, and for other benefits as authorized by law (38 U.S.C. 107, 1312, 1977, and 2106, chapters 23, 51, 53, 55, and 61; 50 U.S.C. App. 540–548; 43 Stat. 122, 123; 45 Stat. 735; 76 Stat. 1198); \$21,857,058,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,534,000 of the amount appropriated shall be reimbursed to "General operating expenses" and "Medical care" for necessary expenses in implementing those provisions authorized in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and in the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. chapters 51, 53, and 55), the funding source for which is specifically provided as the "Compensation and pensions" appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be earned on an actual qualifying patient basis, shall be reimbursed to "Medical facilities revolving fund" to augment the funding of individual medical facilities for nursing home care provided to pensioners as authorized.

##### READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of readjustment and rehabilitation benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapters 21, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39, 51, 53, 55, and 61, \$1,175,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds shall be available to pay any court order, court award or any compromise settlement arising from litigation involving the vocational training program authorized by section 18 of Public Law 98–77, as amended.

##### VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

For military and naval insurance, national service life insurance, servicemen's indemnities, service-disabled veterans insurance, and veterans mortgage life insurance as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 19; 70 Stat. 887; 72 Stat. 487, \$46,450,000, to remain available until expended.

##### VETERANS HOUSING BENEFIT PROGRAM FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the program, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 1999, within the resources available, not to exceed \$300,000 in gross obligations for direct loans are authorized for specially adapted housing loans: *Provided further*, That during 1999 any moneys that would be otherwise deposited into or paid from the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund, the Guaranty and Indemnity Fund, or the Direct Loan Revolving Fund shall be deposited into or paid from the Veterans Housing Benefit Program Fund: *Provided further*, That any balances in the Loan Guaranty Revolving Fund, the Guaranty and Indemnity Fund, or the Direct Loan Revolving Fund on the effective date of this Act may be transferred to and merged with the Veterans Housing Benefit Program Fund.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$159,121,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

##### EDUCATION LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$1,000, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. 3698, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$3,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, \$206,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

##### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$55,000, as authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 31, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$2,401,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, \$400,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".

##### NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, subchapter V, as amended, \$515,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "General operating expenses".